

1 JUL 21

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor
J. O. LEMBA, Associate Editor and Business Manager
Entered at the Postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mailmatter, under Act of March, 1879.
Published Every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give
the News of Berea and Vicinity;
To Record the Happenings of
Berea College; To be of Interest
to all the Mountain People.

Vol. XXII.

Five Cents Per Copy

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 23, 1920 One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Year

No. 26

What Joe Did
and Is Doing

From the log cabin to the White House is a far cry. Some people will tell you that the period of "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other" is past and that we live in a day of specialization and highly organized education with a paved road from every man's door to the college. But out in the world of facts, where the great majority of folks live, a different tale is told. Out where plain country people, the pride of America, live and have their being the pathway to education is just as rugged as it ever was and the obstacles more difficult to overcome. But they can be overcome as the story of Joe clearly shows.

Joe lives in Adair county, about eighty miles from Berea. He heard of the opportunities that Berea offers to struggling boys, so he made up his mind to make an investigation. He had no money to hire a conveyance to the railroad some thirty miles away, and what was the use of spending money to ride eighty miles when he had so much time on his hands! He got his shoes half-soled and started out on foot. He stopped at a farm house on the way, to spend the night, and nobody charged him for lodging and meals.

Joe reached Berea with \$2.35, a pair of sore feet and a WILL that moves mountains. He worked full time until he had earned enough money to enter the Half-Day School. He worked in this school, making good grades in his studies and doing faithful work in his labor assignments until the war began. Joe, being of draft age, took his turn and was soon on his way to Camp Taylor. The first time he rode on a train was when he went to Richmond to take the physical examination, the next ride was to Camp Taylor and the third to the battle fields of France.

Joe served in the Advance Section with the heavy artillery and, although he never entered the firing lines, he would gladly have done so in exchange for the heavy artillery work just back of the lines. Joe had a very interesting experience that is worth relating. He wanted to write a letter to one of his teachers in Berea, but could not find any paper. He left the hut and went to a nearby dump to hunt paper, and there he found a lot of tomato cans with wrappers still on. He picked up one and, to his amazement, read on the wrapper "Canned by the Berea College Canning Factory." Now Joe had worked in the College Canning Factory the summer before and there in that dump in the war-torn fields of France he and the tomato cans from his own college cannery in Kentucky had a reunion.

Joe saved his money instead of "shooting craps" and mailed it to the Treasurer of Berea College, and when he returned he had enough to enter school as a full time student.

Last June Joe was graduated from the Agricultural Course, but, instead of going out with a "half-baked" education, as he had not completed his high school work, he decided to enter the Academy and finish his education.

What Joe is doing others can do.

He that hath light thoughts of sin, never had great thoughts of God.

MICKIE SAYS

EVERY WUNST IN A WHILE
SOME FELLER DRAPS IN A
NEWSPAPER CAPPING TWO OR
THREE WARDS LONG AT NOBODY
GIVES A WHOOP ABOUT ONLY
HIMSELF 'N THEN HE GOES OFF
MAD BECUZ HE WONT PRINT
IT! HOLY SMOKE! WEVE
GOTTA PUT STUFF IN THE
PAPER AT EVERYBODY IS
INTERESTED IN—ER WED
SOON BE ALL OUTA LUCK 'N
SUBSCRIBERS 'N MONEY 'N
EVERYTHING!

FLOOD OF ALIENS
WILL BE CHECKED

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION IS
PRACTICALLY CERTAIN TO BE
ADOPTED THIS SESSION.

DEMAND FOR IT IS GENERAL

Twenty Millions Eager to Come From
Southern and Central Europe and
Germany, and Most Americans Don't
Want Them.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Congress, prior to its death—congresses die in the parlance of parliamentarians—will have passed the supply bill, a measure for the relief of the farming interests and a bill putting a check on immigration—these three deeds of accomplishment and perhaps nothing more except the usual maximum of talk for the benefit of the Congressional Record.

The immigration situation is something more than interesting; it is dangerous, and congress knows it. Through the years the senators and members have been afraid to legislate on this subject in anything like drastic form. The friends of the immigrants in this country, naturalized but unassimilated, have votes.

This year things are somewhat different. From the nature of the correspondence of senators and representatives from all parts of the country it seems that nearly every kind of an American desires to have the water gates shut somewhere outside of Ellis Island. They will be partly closed, although it is doubtful if an actual stoppage law can be passed so long as insistent appeals come from this class or that class that exceptions should be made in certain cases.

Twenty Millions Want to Come.

When the cable dispatches from abroad and the stories from Ellis Island are read, the reasons for the willingness of congress to dam the flood are apparent. Allowing for exaggerations, it would seem from information from the south of Europe, the east of Europe and from Germany, that there are some twenty millions of foreigners who want to come over here at once to pick up the gold with which they think our streets are lined and to dig diamonds from under the sod in our city parks. American labor is determined that immigration shall stop. Labor knows how to make itself felt in congress, and while there ordinarily is some resentment here because of labor's insistence on legislation to its liking, there is very little resentment in evidence at this time because of labor's support of an anti-immigration measure.

If the stories of the conditions of things in Gary, Ind., during the troubles of a year ago were to be read into the committee records here they probably would prove one of the best arguments for either the stopping of immigration or its adequate control through the years. During the war the authorities discovered enough to make it certain that hundreds of thousands of immigrants had come into America, not to become citizens but to exploit their own views of government, or rather lack of government, and to make proselytes for their cause.

At Gary, when General Wood took control of affairs under the orders of the War department, he found that every man who was preaching violence, and every man who had guns and ammunition hidden away for use when the time came, and every man who was selling poisonous liquors, was an alien. Not one American citizen was found among preachers of disorder and the riotous disturbers of peace.

Views of Many Americans Changed.

One element of opposition to more drastic immigration laws which was much in evidence in the past has disappeared from the scene this year. Heretofore, whenever an attempt was made to do something to stop the influx of Europeans, various organizations whose membership was composed entirely of Americans of long descent joined together with various others to fight immigration legislation.

The Mayflower Americans, if one may so call them, held to the Fathers' thought that this was the land of refuge for the liberty seeking. Bombings in New York, in Washington and in other cities during the last year or two, and the activities of the Reds generally have changed the viewpoints of a good many Americans on this immigration question. Apparently no senator or representative wants to stop immigration for any great length of time, but also apparently most of them have come to the belief that it must be stopped until the situation can be looked over and some means found adequately to discriminate between kinds, classes and conditions of immigrants.

Cutting Expenses Not Easy.

During the recent campaign constant promise was made that congress would cut down the expenses of government, the rate of taxation and many other

(Continued on Page Six)

THE FIRST
CHRISTMAS

(Luke 2: 1-14)

AND IT came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

(And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.)

And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, (because he was of the house and lineage of David).

To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.

And so it was, that while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.

And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there was in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them: Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all the people.

For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

Kentucky News

Frankfort, Dec. 17.—Dr. H. C. Winnes, who was arrested in Harlan county on a charge of being implicated in the murder of Miss Lura Parsons, teacher at Pine Mountain Settlement school, has tendered his resignation to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as assistant State veterinarian.

The second term of the two-term short course in agriculture, which is being given by the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, will open January 5, and will be open to all applicants in Kentucky who are 17 years old or over, regardless of whether or not they were enrolled in the first term, which recently closed for the Christmas holidays, according to an announcement made recently by Dean Cooper of the college.

Bethel Ridge, Dec. 20.—The little Methodist church here, its chapel seating a scant 350 persons, bears the unique distinction of having produced more than 100 Methodist ministers, according to Rev. Ollie G. Ragan, superintendent of the Southeastern district of Kentucky Methodist conference. Most of the ministers were members of two families, the Ragans and Godbeys.

Frankfort, Dec. 18.—Plans for reorganization of the Kentucky National Guard under the army reorganization law have just been approved by the Secretary of War and issued in a general order from the office of the

(Continued on Page Eight)

U. S. News

Marion, O., Dec. 17.—Vice President-elect Coolidge was formally invited Friday by President-elect Harding to sit in the cabinet consultations and take an active part in shaping the policies of the coming administration.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Poincaré anti-strike bill was passed today by the Senate without debate or a record vote. The measure, which now goes to the House, provides that interference with interstate commerce shall be a felony.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The area sown to winter wheat this fall is 40,605,000 acres, which is 2.8 percent less than the revised area sown last fall. The condition of the crop on December 1 was 87.9 percent of a normal, compared with 85.2 a year ago, 98.5 on December 1, 1918, and 88.4 the ten year average on that date.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The President is without power under existing law "to shut out wheat imports," but he "apparently has certain powers under the Lever act to stop future trading in wheat," the Federal Trade Commission says in a special report to President Wilson, made public today at the White House.

Marion, O., Dec. 18.—With his plan for an association of nations assuming more definite form, President-elect Harding took into his confi-

(Continued on Page Eight)

REFERENDUM BEGUN
AT FEDERAL CAPITAL

REVISION OF TAXES IS THEME
ON WHICH BUSINESS MEN ARE
ASKED TO DECIDE.

Questionnaire Mailed By Commerce
Chamber—Fifteen Proposals Are
Listed For Reports—Substitutes For
Present Levies Are Included.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—A proposed program of Federal tax revision suggesting radical changes in present methods of levy was submitted to a referendum vote by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The proposals were prepared by the Chamber's Committee on Taxation, which has made almost a year's study of the subject. In sending out the proposals the Chamber's Board of Directors made it clear that the board itself neither approved nor disapproved of the referendum. The sole purpose of the referendum, it was explained, was to obtain the opinion of the country's business organizations. The propositions upon which the Chamber's members were asked to express their views were:

1. The excess profits tax should be repealed.

2. Revenues derived from the excess profits tax should be obtained from taxes on incomes.

3. There also should be excise taxes upon certain articles of wide use, but not of first necessity.

4. Should a sales tax be levied instead of the taxes mentioned in the second and third proposals?

5. Should a sales tax be levied in addition to such taxes as are mentioned in the second and third proposals?

6. Members voting in favor of Proposals 4 or 5 are asked to indicate the type of sales tax they advocate—whether a general turnover tax, a limited turnover tax or a retail sales tax.

7. There should be a moderate and graduated undistributed earnings tax on corporations.

8. Each individual stockholder of a corporation should pay his own normal tax.

9. Incomes from any new issues of securities that may lawfully be made subject to Federal tax should be taxable.

10. American citizens resident abroad should be exempted from the American tax upon income derived abroad and not remitted to the United States.

11. Profits arising from sale of capital assets should be allocated over the period in which earned and taxed at the rates for the several years in the period.

12. An exchange of property of a similar nature should be considered merely as being replacement.

13. Net losses and inventory losses in any taxable year should cause re-determination of taxes on income of the preceding year.

14. Ascertainment by the Government of any tax based on income should precede payment.

15. Administration of income taxation should be decentralized.

The committee's judgment with regard to a sales tax was declared to be that it was impracticable. The committee made it plain that, in its opinion, the Government's expenses would remain high for a long time, and explained that the revision it proposed was not aimed at reducing the amount of yield, but in changing the manner of levying important taxes. "Frank recognition of the situation," the committee said, "brings realization that the country must continue for several years to bear a heavy burden of taxation."

Pastor Resigns.

Chicago.—Rev. Frank E. Miller, pastor of the First Baptist Church, does not believe in the ban the church has placed on card playing, theater going and dancing. Because of his changing views he announced that he had resigned his pastorate. "There have been no dissensions between myself and the Board of Moderators," he said, "but my change of views in regard to the church in general has led me to believe it is time for me to quit the ministry for another vocation."

Murder to Be Charged; Eleven Killed.

Manila.—Charges of murder will be filed in court by the city prosecutor against 77 Philippine constabulary as a result of the rioting, when four Americans and seven Filipinos were killed, Governor General Francis Burton Harrison announced.

Luxury Tax Abolished in Canada.

Ottawa.—All taxes on luxuries in Canada, excepting alcoholic liquors, confectionery and playing cards, have been abolished by the Dominion Government through an order in council, it was announced.

World News

The first meeting of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations is about to close. The making of amendments was postponed until a later time, when the need might be more fully known and especially the purpose of the United States understood. Six nations were admitted to the League—Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Luxembourg, Finland and Albania—and one nation, the Argentine Republic, withdrew. It is too early yet to judge of the work done, but it is at least significant that a start has been made.

The burning of a large part of the business section of the city of Cork in Ireland is the most disastrous event that has yet occurred in the unfortunate state of rebellion that exists against England. The reports do not make clear where the responsibility for the act lies. By some it is placed upon the auxiliary police and by others on the rebellious faction of Ireland. As a result of the fire a large number of the well-to-do business men have left the city and business is at a standstill.

By a recent act of the King of Spain the larger part of the royal estates have been turned over to the Catholic Federation to be used for purposes of agriculture. This will add materially to the amount of arable farm land available for the production of food supplies. Spain is not a rich country so far as natural resources are concerned, but since the loss of her colonies she has been making many internal improvements at home.

The American ambassador in France, Mr. Wallace, while attending a diplomatic function in Paris, refused to meet the German ambassador to the same country, though the latter sought such a meeting. The ground for the rather pronounced and brusque refusal was the status of war which exists between the two countries at present. This illustrates the embarrassing situation in which the United States is placed by refusing to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

President Wilson has appointed Mr. Morgenthau as minister to Armenia, and upon him will fall much of the task of mediating between Armenia and Turkey. Mr. Morgenthau was our representative in Turkey at the outbreak of the war, and became well acquainted with conditions in the eastern end of Europe. He is moreover a very staunch and loyal supporter of Mr. Wilson and his policies, and left a successful business career to enter political life under his leadership.

A recent visit of the King of Denmark, Christian X, to the Pope in Rome, is significant from the fact that it is the first exchange of such courtesies for five centuries. Denmark was one of the countries which early came under the influence of the Protestant Reformation started by Luther, and it became a center of Protestant influence throughout the northern countries of Europe. The purpose of the recent visit is not given.

A very interesting archaeological discovery was made in the ruin of the ancient city of Tibur, near Rome, recently, when workmen were repairing the drainage system of the Italian capital. By accident a complete statue of Augustus Caesar was found, representing him as he was in middle life. The usual statues of the first emperor of the great world empire show him as a young man with all the hopes of life and none of its cares upon his face.

Bring Smiles of Gladness.

It is not so much the thought of receiving the customary holiday gifts which most pleases the fancy, but rather that pleasure the heart derives from dwelling upon joyful surprises it may bestow upon others. To bring a smile of gladness upon another's face is, indeed, a boon more precious than a Christmas gift, and the joy of bestowing can never be equaled by the receiving.

Asked to Reconsider Decision.

Washington.—The Anti-Saloon League will ask Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer to reconsider his ruling that the use of cider in the home by its manufacturer, even after it has become intoxicating by fermentation, is lawful. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, announced. Neither the letter nor the implied purpose of the prohibition act justified such a ruling, Wheeler asserted.